

Aviation Mechanics
Barbers
Body and Fender Repairs
Boilermakers
Blacksmiths
Bricklayers
Cabinetmakers
Carpenters
Drafting
Shop Electricians
Construction Electricians
Electric Appliances
Fur Industry
Gasfitters
Glassmakers
Hairdressers
Jewelry Repairs
Lithographers
Machinists
Marble Workers and Tile Setters
Millwrights
Motor Mechanics
Moulders
Office Machine Mechanics
Painters
Patternmakers
Plasterers
Plumbers
Printing
Pipe Fitters
Radio Maintenance and Repair
Refrigeration Mechanics
Steamfitters
Sign-painters
Ship Building
Steel Fabrication
Stone Masons
Sheet Metal
Shoe Industry
Tailors
Watch Repair
Welders
Woodworkers



Further Inquiries

For further information on apprenticeship in your province, write to:

Newfoundland:

Director of Apprenticeship,
Department of Labour,
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

Prince Edward Island:

Director of Apprenticeship,
Department of Education,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Nova Scotia:

Director of Apprenticeship,
Department of Labour,
Provincial Building,
HALIFAX, N.S.

New Brunswick:

Director of Apprenticeship,
Department of Labour,
P.O. Box 906,
FREDERICTON, N.B.

Quebec:

Director of Apprenticeship,
Department of Labour,
5205 Parthenais St.,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Ontario:

Director of Apprenticeship,
Department of Labour,
8 York St.,
TORONTO 1, Ont.

Manitoba:

Director of Apprenticeship,
Department of Labour,
Norquay Bldg.,
WINNIPEG 1, Man.

Saskatchewan:

Director of Apprenticeship,
Department of Labour,
Administration Building,
REGINA, Sask.

Alberta:

Director of Apprenticeship,
Department of Labour,
Terrace Building,
EDMONTON, Alta.

British Columbia:

Director of Apprenticeship,
Department of Labour,
411 Dunsmuir St.,
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.

Department of Labour, Canada,
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The Road To A Skilled Job



It's hard to choose a career. There are so many kinds of work and jobs that are extremely interesting. If you want a career with a good future, you may be able to find your answer in an apprenticeship program.

Of course, the first thing to keep in mind is that apprenticeship is not a way to escape studying and learning. Apprenticeship training is just a different type of learning, some of which is done on the job and some in the classroom.

Like most workers these days, apprentices need to have a good grounding in mathematics, science and related English or French subjects you are now studying in school. If you are taking technical or vocational courses as well, then you will be better prepared for entrance to apprenticeship.

High school technical and vocational training programs are an excellent preparation for apprenticeship. There are numerous trades and occupations open to you and you can start preparing for many of them right in school.

For example, you can take motor mechanics in many technical or vocational high schools along with your regular subjects — mathematics, language, and science. When you graduate, and enter apprentice training, you usually get credit for the time you spent in school.

What is Apprenticeship?

Apprenticeship is a well-organized, long-term program of training on the job and in the classroom. Courses vary in length from two years to 5 years, depending on the trade and how much credit you receive for technical and vocational high school courses. Most of the training is given on the job where apprentices master machines, tools and techniques.

During your apprenticeship, you will be moved from job to job within the plant or at your place of work. These moves may take place every week, perhaps every three weeks, or even every few months depending on the type of training you are taking. In this way, an apprentice learns all phases of his trade. The theory of the trade is taught in the trade school and includes related mathematics, science and drafting as well as special shop courses which are needed before you can become a first-class tradesman.

Earn and Learn

One of the main differences between apprentice training and other types of training is that you are *paid while you learn*. Usually an apprentice signs an apprenticeship contract, after a suitable probation period, which covers such matters as wages, length of training, and the responsibilities of the employer to the apprentice and the apprentice to the employer. Starting wages are sometimes low, but are increased every six or twelve months for successful apprentices until journeyman status is reached. Skilled men are well paid in industry today.



What Happens When I Finish Training?

When you have successfully completed your apprenticeship, you become a journeyman. You will be issued a certificate by the Government of the province stating you are qualified to practice your trade.

In some trades, Canadian apprentices write a common examination across Canada. Those who pass receive an interprovincial "red seal" on their certificates which means their qualifications are recognized in most parts of Canada.

Where Does Apprenticeship Lead?

Highly skilled tradesmen are usually in demand and are highly respected in industry and in the community. Well qualified journeymen are extremely valuable to their companies and take great pride in their skills. Some remain in their trades all their work lives, but from the ranks of apprenticeship have come foremen, supervisors and even some company presidents. A journeyman with a few years of experience might even open his own business.

There are many examples of apprentices becoming top men in industry. The owner of a large construction firm, who was an apprentice once himself, says, "In my business, all my superintendents have reached that position through apprenticeship." By part-time study or through company training programs, a graduate apprentice can sometimes become a technician and a few others go on to university and study engineering.

There are many things a successful apprentice may do if he is willing to work hard.

How Much Education Do I Need?

Practically all companies specify that their apprentices must have completed at least grade 9. However, this level is being raised and more companies today are asking for higher levels of education. Some even demand graduation from technical and vocational schools or other high schools.

The more basic education you have, the better your chances are of getting a more secure and better-paid job. Staying in technical, vocational or high school a year or two longer or until graduation will help you to get ahead faster.

How Do I Enter Apprenticeship?

Your best source of information is the Director of Apprenticeship in your province. His address is on the back of this pamphlet. He can sometimes give you a list of businesses offering apprentice training and can give you other helpful advice or assistance.

Some companies in your community may operate apprentice training programs. Why not also ask them about the types of training they offer and the qualifications for entry?

Careers Through Apprenticeship

The following are a few of the many trades and occupations covered by apprenticeship. Naturally you will not be able to find training programs in all of these occupations in your community. But it will give you an idea of the wide variety of careers which exist in Canada.

